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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 38. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 26, 1873.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 5 cents; daily, served by carriers (per week), 25 cents; delivered by mail (per year), $10 00.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1873.

The Cuban Blockade Runner.

The State Department has not, as yet, received any official advices in reference to the convey of the Cuban blockade runner Virginius from the port of Aspinwall, by one of our men-of-war. The Department officials, however, are fully conversant with the facts, and do not hesitate to admit that the government must disown the act of Consul Thorrington. Mr. Thorrington is responsible as inexperienced in international law, and there is no doubt that in his sympathy for the patriots of Cuba he allowed his feelings to get the better of him. That the action of our representative was a grave violation of our obligations as a neutral, is not to be questioned, and upon the laying of the facts before our government by the Spanish government, we can do no less than disavow the act of our Consul. The commander of the Virginius is the same party who commanded the Cuban blockade runner ibelled at Baltimore some time since.

The Air Line Railroad in New York.

It is learned that in a very few days the Pennsylvania Air Line to New York will use the Union Railroad tunnel in Baltimore and thus connect with the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad. This will give the Pennsylvania Central the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, as it controls absolutely the depot at New York.

The Dog Suit.

Caleb Cushing's dog suit came up in the Police Court to-day, and the judge ordered the dog which has been disturbing the rest of Hon. Caleb to be either killed or removed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1873.

It is alleged that in the new postal treaty with Germany a clause has been inserted authorizing an excessive and discriminating rate of postage on all American newspapers printed in the German language. The effect of this provision undoubtedly escaped the attention of our postal authorities, but the intent of the German government in putting it in cannot be mistaken. That government, as is known, has been for a long time wrestling with great alarm the steady rush of its industrious hardy subjects to this more favored land. It has been the custom of the Germans here to send to their friends at home copies of the German papers, when the latter could read for themselves what kind of a country we have. But by levying this excessive rate of postage a practical bar can be put on the circulation of such papers, and the people of Germany kept in ignorance of the superior advantages offered to them to come here.

In diplomatic circles here the opinion is expressed that the recent crushing Carlist defeat will be rather a squelcher for Don Carlos. There is, however, not much sympathy for the republic amongst the representatives of monarchial governments here, and the belief is expressed by them that sooner or later the republic in Spain must succumb, as it did before, to the assaults made upon it.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1873.

War on the Border.

News has been received here from San Antonio, Texas, the headquarters of Gen. Augur, commanding the department, that the Mexican General Escabedo was advancing to the Rio Grande at the head of a division. Exactly what his intentions is not now known, but the natural inference is that such a movement of so large a body of troops must be with hostile intent, and if so stirring intelligence may be looked for at almost any moment. In fact it was stated to-day in some quarters that a Texas paper had been received here containing particulars of a desperate engagement on the fourth of July between the American troops and a large detachment of Mexican Rickapoo Indians, in which the latter claim to have been victorious, but that Gen. Mackenzie was killed. On inquiry of the War Department officials to-night they state that the department had not as yet received any official advices of any such engagement, and knew of nothing of the kind more common rumor. If such an engagement has taken place, news of the same must reach military headquarters in due form in a very short time.

Education in Japan.

Intelligence has been received here indicating that the Japanese government cannot be very well pleased with its experiment of employing American teachers in its Educational department. General Clapron, who went out to Japan, took with him several male and female teachers, and more have been expecting to follow, but on the 19th of June the government issued an order that hereafter no foreign teachers should be employed without a license; the intention, it is said, being to give a license to none teaching the Christian religion.

Howard and the Late Freedmen's Bureau Affairs—A Screw Loose Somewhere—How Big Stevens Stole Land Grants—Bonds Issued to Fill Their Coffers—Popular Credulity Imposed Upon—A Specimen Democratic Consul—Peculation a Democratic Gauge of Official Ingenuity—Official Review of the Howard Case—Interesting Facts—The Attorney General's Decision—An Investigation Necessary.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1873.

General Howard's management of the Freedmen's Bureau funds, as inquiry and investigation bring to light new facts, seems to be growing more damaging rather than otherwise. That patriot and philanthropist, and the galaxy of mercenary saints were clustered about him in the most prosperous times, will soon be put to the test of a searching examination, and it is to be feared that the distant religion and benevolence of these worthies will demonstrate what the credulous people are unfortunately prone to overlook, that Christianity and integrity of men are in increased ratio to their modesty and silence upon their own good works, and in inverse ratio to the amount of noise and Pharisaical prominence they themselves give to their uprightness of character. It might be accepted as axiomatic, that the more a man trumpets his religion and philanthropy, the more of the Devil and Shylock he has in him. But it is strange the mass of the people will never learn this. Such names as Andrew Johnson, Thaddeus Stevens and Colfax have all been notorious characters in this line, and after these conspicuous examples it is to be feared that the victims of their presumed saintliness are just as gullible as ever, and so will remain to the end of time. It might be supposed, perhaps, that republics are grateful in some things, if they do get badly imposed upon, for they are certainly not always grateful when there is an opportunity to reward a patriot for real public merit. It would be easier to make a certain class of people believe that George Washington was an imposition, and that Grant and Sherman were unworthy of the gratitude of the country, than that Jefferson Davis and Howard and their contemporaries were anything else than exactly what they represented themselves to be. It is fortunate for the country that there is a party in power which lays hold upon its own delinquents, and punishes them with a severity which, in the halcyon days of Democracy, when anybody who held office could help himself from the coffers of the nation, would be regarded as ridiculous without so much as the probability of a day of retribution, such a case as Howard's would have transferred as a heavily worthy subject to official ingenuity. Tucker, fifteen years ago a Democratic Consul at Liverpool, never made a report of his financial affairs at that important post, and when dismissed upon the incoming of Lincoln's first administration, it was through his successor, Mr. Dudley, who was ordered to make a report of the affairs of the office, that public and private debts to the amount of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars had been contracted. Mr. Dudley, the new appointee, for years was engaged in collecting dues from all parts of the kingdom. Many of the public debts were necessarily paid by the government, as these were for relief to disabled seamen. This excellent example of an American Consul of those days was principally engaged in the Democratic occupation of coloring his proboscis, as his books showed large contributions out of the Consular fees went into the pockets of the chief. This was but a single case in hundreds under *honest* Democratic administrations. It is a matter of public notoriety and history that they have a peculiar fitness, a sort of inherited instinctive tendency to vindicate every one and any one connected with or implicated charged with official corruption. They act on the umbrella principle that every one should share in spoil, and hence the public plunderer is to be applauded in proportion to the amount of his acquisitions. Now, the relevancy of this is that the proposed investigation of the Howard transactions in the Freedmen's Bureau affairs, has roused great indignation, as if Howard was verily one of them, but as he is an officer of the army, and not a creature of politics, it is known that politics has anything to do with the affair. But to go back to the original proposition. There now appears less doubt than ever about the deliberate criminality of the management of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs, and that a very large if not a doubt that extensive frauds have been committed, greater than has been supposed.

The history of the case might be summed up as follows:

War Department general order No. 55, dated June 28, 1872, promulgated the act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, discontinuing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed that from and after June 30, 1872, the business of the discontinued bureau should be conducted through the Adjutant General of the army. The special jurisdiction of this new branch of duty was assigned to an Assistant Adjutant General of the army, General Vincent. The letter of that officer dated October 7, 1872, gives the following epitome of the condition of the Freedmen's Bureau when turned over to the Department: "The records, when delivered, were found to be in a state of much confusion; the books and files of the several offices being promiscuously intermingled, the desks full of papers belonging to the bureau, and the floors strewn in general disorder. Especially was this the case with the records of the archive division, the books and papers of which were found mixed with those of other States, and with those of other divisions of the bureau, and unarranged papers, covering dates from the organization of the Bureau to the date of its discontinuance, some of them containing matter of large value, had been placed on the files in various places, seemingly at the then present time of closing the personnel of the bureau without being recorded in the books of the office, and, consequently without any means of finding it. Much of this matter, as it is found, by the experience already had in the search of information, that in many cases will necessarily in the claims division, no proper record was made of the action had on papers passing through the Bureau. It was also discovered that important papers are missing from the files: of the transfer therefrom there is no record evidence." The "property sent" book belonging to the claims division was missing, and was only restored after a suspiciously technical correspondence.

The records of the Assistant Commissioners of the several States and of local agents were found to be very imperfect, and no data existed to believe that "there is good reason to believe that many of the agents of the late Bureau, both State and local, have retained possession of the whole or the whole of the records of their late offices." In fact the grossest negligence was apparent, where papers were not destroyed or carried off in some things, if they do get badly imposed upon, for they are certainly not always grateful when there is an opportunity to reward a patriot for real public merit. It would be easier to make a certain class of people believe that George Washington was an imposition, and that Grant and Sherman were unworthy of the gratitude of the country, than that Howard and their contemporaries were anything else than exactly what they represented themselves to be. It is fortunate for the country that there is a party in power which lays hood

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* asks, "What is the use of fooling away any more time with the Democratic party? Sure enough; what is the use? Why not go ahead, rather, and fool away the time in a little knot by yourselves?

THE Republican party is dead again. The New York *World* says so, but while that journal has certainly had enough to do with corpses to know one when it sees it, it evidently does not, for it insists that the Democratic party is alive.

THE Chicago *Times* and other papers of its class blame the recent adjournment of our Constitutional Convention upon "the CAMERON-HARTRANFT ring." Considering that Mr. BUCKALEW headed the movement for adjournment, and engineered it through, this attempt to cast the blame in another quarter is a little singular.

THE colored population of St. Louis is, to the total number of inhabitants, as one to twelve; but during the seven hot weeks of the present summer, the aggregate number of deaths among these colored people has been but one in twenty-eight of the whole number of deaths. This developes, according to the *Republican*, a strikingly small mortality among the colored people of that city.

THE Washington City Police Court in the complaint of CALEB CUSHING against FERNANDO WOOD's dog, has decided that a dog that barks continually is a nuisance and should be killed. As this Court claimed, in the DANA libel case, that its jurisdiction extended over the whole country, it might, but for Judge BLATCHFORD's decision overruling this claim, have reached out its long arms and arrested all the barking dogs in the country, so that DANA is not the only nuisance that has escaped arrest.

SENATOR WINDOM, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation, has addressed a letter to the different State Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, asking their cooperation in investigating the whole transportation question. If he can, after he has heard all parties on that problem, hit upon a solution of the difficulties that hedge about the whole matter of transportation, he will be permitted, by general consent, to strike the "x" out of his name and put an "e" in its place.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* contains a dispatch from Khartoum claiming that Sir SAMUEL BAKER has opened up the entire country along the Nile, and established stations which will constitute a chain reaching from Nubia to Albert Nyanza, thus placing the whole Nile country under the rule of Egypt. The same dispatch, however, states that BAKER penetrated only to Mosindi, and was driven back by the natives to Gondokoro, losing nearly all his men and baggage. How a man can be said to have conquered a country from which he has been driven out, is not thoroughly clear to our apprehension.

THE average public sentiment of New York on the question of pecuniary honesty is shown in the remark made by Judge MCCUE, of Brooklyn, to a fellow director in the Trust Bank with MILLS, the defaulter, to the effect that Mr. MILLS was not "dishonest" but "committed the too prevalent error of using other funds than his own, with the hope and with the intention of making them all right."

"Too prevalent error" is a mild way of defining theft, but if all the other members of the Board of Directors of that unfortunate institution regard stealing as a mere "error," which unluckily is "too prevalent," it is not to be wondered at that such a Board should have a thief for its President.

THE millers of St. Louis complain that since the enactment of the new Illinois railroad freight law, freight on flour from that city to the East, (which must necessarily pass across that State,) has been advanced twenty cents a barrel, and it is understood that a regular advance of ten cents a week is to be made till fifty cents a barrel has been attained. The old system of discrimination is the special handship under which the St. Louis millers labor is this: "They are accustomed, during July and August, to laying in very large supplies of wheat, often one or two hundred thousand bushels each. Now if they load up in this manner the present year, or if they even run their mills up to their full capacity, they will accumulate a stock of flour the cost of which was based on a comparatively low rate of freight, but the sale of which must take place under the operation of a positively high rate of freight."

PROBABLY no man was ever before blessed and cursed in one breath as was MILLS, the defaulting President of the Brooklyn Trust Bank. He was drowned last week, was buried in the Dutch Reformed Church, was known to be a consistent and the New York papers of Saturday contain, in one column, the laudatory words spoken over his coffin by his pastor in which he was represented as next to a saint, with the highly complimentary resolutions concerning him, passed by free societies to which he belonged, all of which lauded him as highly consistent, as a Christian gentleman; while another column contained the reports of an investigation, showing that this singularly pure man was a systematic robber. If, as is now supposed, he committed suicide, he put it off a week too long. He would, had he not been dilatory, have been embalmed in the odors of sanctity before his frauds were found out.

THE COLOSSUS CALUMNIATED.

Though correspondents' letters shed some light upon the causes of Prince BISMARCK'S withdrawal from the Prussian Department of Foreign Affairs, they still leave the subject in considerable obscurity. Abundant details are given, but one can not read them without the conviction that, while some of them are authentic, others are plainly drawn from the imagination. So much seems to be clear, that the arrangement by which BISMARCK was, some months ago, relieved of a portion of his duties, has not worked well. The two governments, the Prussian and the Imperial, at that time submitted to relaxing what is very like to harmonious movement, were found still liable to jars and collisions, and amidst the confusion and mischief thus caused, it was impossible to decide who was responsible for what had taken place. In plain terms, pet measures of the Imperial Cabinet having failed to receive the approval of Parliament, Minister VON ROON could charge the Chancellor, and the Chancellor could charge VON ROON, with the blunder or the negligence which had caused the mishap. It also appears that when Prince BISMARCK ceased to be Prussian Premier he was divested of more of his power and dignity than he was aware of at the time. In fact, he supposed that as Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs and as Chancellor he would still represent the power of Prussia, and if the Prince had retained his former popularity, and his former control of his enemies, this claim might have been conceded. But encouraged by the promptitude with which the Emperor had accepted his resignation, and by the clamors of the clerical party, his enemies took the ground that Count VON ROON as BISMARCK'S successor in the Premiership, was the representative of Prussia, to whom the Prussian delegates in the *Bundesrath* must look as their chief. The consequences of this dispute are understood to have been exceedingly annoying to the Chancellor. But this rivalry is only one of several subjects regarding which VON ROON and BISMARCK have had some disputes. It is understood to also be alleged on apparently good authority that, in his position of Chancellor of the Empire BISMARCK has had to encounter not a little jealousy and opposition on the part of the Emperor. The powers of the office are enormous, and it is easy to believe that to a monarch who likes to feel his own weight in the State, the Chancellor's power of initiative may sometimes seem too great for a subject. It may be, however, that acts of the Emperor referred to jealousy, may be prompted by real difference of opinion as to the wisdom of measures. Thus it is stated that, at the time of the late change of government in France, while BISMARCK favored M. THIERS and the continuance of his rule, the royalist coalition which elected MACMAHON had a perfect understanding with the German Emperor who, without consulting his Chancellor, engaged beforehand to sanction the revolution. It is even believed that, in violation or contempt of established usage, the Emperor corresponded directly with his Ambassador in Paris on this subject without the knowledge of BISMARCK, his Secretary of Foreign Affairs; an affront which sufficiently accounts for the reluctance with which the latter recognized the MACMAHON government.

There seems, therefore, no good reason to doubt that the Prince's recent withdrawal from one of his high offices was the result of increasing disagreement with colleagues in the government, and, perhaps in part, of resentment at the action of the Emperor. According to the current gossip of Berlin, the Prince has become excessively irritable and petulant, and there is better authority for the statement that his popularity has considerably declined.

There is, however, no ground for fancying that he has become the fool or rather the madman he appears to be in a pretended "interview" which was published a few days ago in the New York *World*. Indeed, the composition is so manifestly a mere invention as to be unworthy of contradiction but for the notice it has received from the press. According to the veracious interviewer BISMARCK apprehends the conflict in Germany, not as the fight of the Empire against the Church, but as "the fight of the State—empire, monarchy or republic—against GOD.

"And in this fight," he predicts, "the State will get the worst of it, unless it succeeds in destroying the idea of God and placing itself in his place." And then the Chancellor goes on, "Men say that they must have something to worship. Well, then, let them worship the State; let it be all in all; let it take the place of the family as well as of the Deity; let it be Deity; let it be the only Providence; let it provide everything for and exact everything from the individual; let it preserve how and when he shall be conceived and born; how he is cradle and educated in his youth; how long he shall serve as a soldier; what shall be his other life; where and when he shall marry, how many children he shall have, and finally, if need be, when he shall die.

"The truth is there are not half a dozen men in Germany—on our side I mean—who clearly comprehend the real meaning of the conflict, in which we are engaged, and in which, notwithstanding our success thus far, I now believe we shall be beaten. The Emperor does not understand it, and if he did he would charge sides in a moment. The Crown Prince perhaps does understand it, but he will put himself on the other side, if indeed he be not already there."

BISMARCK is represented as arguing that

"The aspirations for liberty grow out of the belief in God; that it would be impossible to make a perfectly subservient people out of men imbued with the dogmas of Christianity; and that, while all kinds of Christianity were alike fallacious, he feared it was against none but that of the Roman Catholic Church, for the reason that it alone was formidable." He said, "Nothing has amused me more than the praises which I have received from the Protestant Christians of England and America. The asses! I have wished to crush Rome that I might crush Christianity," etc., etc.

Almost the entire statement is a mere adaptation in form of the denunciations and arguments with which Papal writers and speakers in Germany are wont to assail the Church policy of the Berlin government; only what they represent as the secret objects or necessary consequences of the BISMARCK measures are put into the Chancellor's mouth as avowed purposes and hopes. Whether the publication is a Jesuitical device or a mere attempt in sensationalism we do not pretend to decide, but one of them is as discreditable as the other to the New York newspaper which lends itself to the imposition. That the paper is no report of an actual conversation with the German Chancellor must, it would seem, be obvious to every reader who has paid any attention to the character of the man, or has seen genuine specimens of his talk. And yet, extracts from this transparent forgery are going the rounds of the American press without comment, even some of the most distinguished journals of the country thus imposing on their readers, and indirectly calumniating the great statesman of Germany.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Age* does not venture to copy our reply to its vague and unsupported allegations of election frauds in the Democratic ranks in Philadelphia, nor does it undertake to answer our argument that no Democrat in Philadelphia has ever made use of the remedies against election frauds provided by law. It confines itself solely to the following, in answer to our statement that, "since Philadelphia became Republican, there has not been a judicial inquiry into the alleged fact of fraud:"

"Now, not to take up time uselessly, nor to go back far, in reciting matters notorious to all men, we will refer to a volume of 668 pages, where the grossest Radical frauds under the present infamous election law are established by legal proof, and with great particularity, and the police and other Radical officials of this city instigated in them. This volume is entitled Contested Election; A. K. MCCLURE vs. H. W. Gray, 1872."

The volume referred to, however, does not contain the record of any "*judicial* inquiry into the alleged fact of fraud," but is the evidence taken before a Democratic Committee of the State Senate in the MCCLURE case. There was nothing "judicial" in the inquiry of this committee. It was a partisan mill throughout, got up for the sole purpose of putting MCCLURE into the Senate for partisan purposes. This being the sole cause cited by the *Age* in answer to us, our statement stands, therefore, unquestioned, as we know it to be unquestionable—that there has not, since the Republicans came into power in Philadelphia, been any judicial inquiry into the truth of the allegations of fraud so freely made by the Democrats. With all their glibness in charging fraud, they have never dared to challenge a judicial investigation into the facts.

The Constitution provides that each House of the Legislature shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members, and that contested elections in either shall be determined by a committee formed according to law. In the cases of Senators, therefore, the trial must be by committee, and not by the Courts; but in the case of city and county officers, the Courts are made the tribunals in all contested cases. Contested elections in Legislative cases, therefore, are determined partially judicially by committees drawn by lot; and as the struggle, in drawing these committees, has always been to get partisan control of them, their investigations have always had a partisan direction. There has been nothing judicial about them, and no one in his sober senses ever thinks of citing them as authority. The MCCLURE Committee was especially noted for its partisan character, and in this case Mr. BUCKALEW established it as a precedent that the entire vote of a precinct could not in any case be thrown out, while only a year later, as the principal actor on the MCCLURE Committee, he repudiated his own precedent, and counted MCCLURE in by throwing out, bodily, the votes of a dozen precincts, or more. This was the trick of a violent partisan, not that of a judge; and it will not do to cite the report of this committee as authority, nor the one-sided testimony of its witnesses, as evidence of a "judicial" investigation.

In the contested election cases of city and county officers the contestants are remitted solely to legal remedies. The Courts try them as they try all other cases. The evidence is brought out under legal rules and restraints, and the entire trial is conducted under the sanctity which Courts throw around their investigations. No partisan feelings or interests are allowed to intrude; and if there is thought to be any legal error in the judicial rulings that take place on contested points both sides have an appeal to the Supreme Court. The evidence and the rulings in all such cases, consequently, have legal weight and authority, and carry with them a force which can never be attained, or even approached, by the investigations of a partisan committee.

We repeat, then, what the *Age* is careful not o deny, that *this* kind of investigation has never been challenged by the Democrats of Philadelphia since that city passed under Republican control. Frauds have been annually alleged, but no one has asked the Courts to inquire into them; and while Democratic and Reform Committees have been loud and boisterous in their complaints that the Republicans cheated them out of the election of their candidates, no one has invoked judicial inquiry into the facts, or adduced one iota of legal proof, before the Courts, to sustain their charges.

And why? Is it not fair to infer that the Democrats have kept out of Court because they were afraid to go into it? If they could judicially establish their alleged facts, would they, through all these years, have refrained from doing so? Would they not have gladly embraced the opportunity to prove, triumphantly, in Court, the frauds they complained of, and so have put their opponents to the blush? Yet they have never done so; and not having done so, the public is shut up to the conclusion that the cry of "fraud" was a mere party cry, without proof to sustain it. The Republicans in Philadelphia, when *they* thought they were cheated by the Democrats, went into Court promptly, proved what they said, and have the legal record to quote in support of their charges; and the Democrats, having persistently refused to take their cases before a legal tribunal, have practically confessed their inability to substantiate their case in a legal way.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE PRIESTS.

Brooklyn, New York, is just now somewhat agitated by a fresh movement of the Roman Catholic clergy hostile to the public schools of the city. The immediate object of the movement is to establish a parochial school. It is to be located within the limits of the parish of St. Paul's, and is to be modeled after the plan of a public school. Seven city lots have been secured for the building. Of course the school is to be conducted under the supervision of the clergy of the parish, and the inculcation of sound Catholic doctrine is to be one important feature of the instruction which its pupils are to receive. Protestant children are by no means to be excluded from the institution, and Protestants are appealed to for contributions in aid of the enterprise. As large sums of money have been subscribed, and as the work of collecting more is being pushed on with characteristic zeal, the project may safely be regarded as already a success. The movement in Brooklyn is especially interesting and worthy of attention, when viewed in connection with the fact that a similar movement has for some time been going on in New York city.

In the cities and towns of various other sections of the country the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church have recently taken decided steps for the promotion of religious education among the members of their sect. Indeed, the movement is so marked and general as to merit the name of a revival. It is evidently connected with that ascendancy of ultramontane views and influences at Rome which has within the last few years had such important effects upon the position of the Papal Church in Europe. Here as over the water the memorable syllabus expounded and re-enforced by countless allocutions and obiter dicta of the Pontiff, is the symbol which determines and regulates the educational policy of the church. To those religionists who recognize the authority claimed for that document there can be nothing offensive in the statement that every true ultramontane Catholic must choose between his church and whatever stands opposed to its influence. No middle course is open to them. Under terrible penalties they must regard the Holy Father at Rome as the only source of whatever legitimate authority or right to rule exists on earth, and every government not thence derived as usurpation. In other words, the Pope is divinely authorized, either directly or through his sacerdotal deputies, to govern the world. The King reigns by his sanction, and the Governor or President who with reference to the most important interests of life disregards his wishes, immediately or mediately made known, is *ipso facto* disqualified for the duties of his office. Able Catholic writers affirm, no doubt, in all sincerity, that nothing but the general extension of the Papal Church in the United States can save the Republic. Whether formally established or not, its prevalence would secure to the people the unspeakable blessedness of being ruled by the priesthood, while it would invest the government with the heavenly warrant essential to its perpetuity. The view is fully sustained by the syllabus.

Holding these views not merely as opinions but as of faith, it is not surprising that patriotic bishops and priests are concerned for the education of American youth. In Catholic countries they claim and for the most part have charge of the education of the young as one of the rights inherent in their church, and wherever they fail to control the schools, they feel and cannot help feeling that they occupy a position false as well as insignificant. Under such circumstances they lack the opportunities indispensable to the full exercise of their spiritual functions. Hence it is idle in Protestants to urge the withdrawal of the Bible from the public schools on the ground that by the concession the priests will be reconciled to them. The use of the Bible is a mere pretext when made an objection to the schools. The priests know perfectly well that the purely unsectarian use of the Book in the schools exerts by itself no influence not easily counteracted. It is the entire system of instruction in the public schools, including history, geography, etc., together with incidental statements and remarks, which cause the schools to be feared and disliked by the Catholic priests. And perhaps quite as much as the influence just named they dread the effect of the intimate association which school life brings about between Catholic and Protestant children. It must, however, be remembered, that probably no objection to the position on account of the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention on the 16th of September.

The Washington *Reporter* says of the Republican Assembly nominations for Beaver, Washington and Butler, that "there are some newspapers in each of two candidates conceded to Washington county, we cheerfully acquiese in the action of the Conference, and will support the nominees of the Republicans of the county, a hearty support to all of the gentlemen named."

Richard Langdon, Barton Green and Capt. W. K. Burchinal are announced as candidates for the Republican nomination for Assembly in Huntingdon county.

At last it is beginning to creep through the hair of a portion of the Democratic farmers of Berks county, that Jackson is dead, and there is no longer any use in submitting to the control of the perambulating bummers, who annually entreat them to turn out and support the regular ticket. A number of them therefore have announced that they will no longer be bound by nominating conventions, but will vote for such men as they think fit for county officers, whether they are on the ticket or not. In these traditions however sacred, that can resist the radical influences of the day!—*Somerset Herald.*

Ohio.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22.—The Republican State Central Committee met here for consultation today. A majority of the Congressional districts were represented. Letters were read from Congressmen Marcus L. Ward, of Newark, and Hon. Jacob D. Cox, to take part in the campaign. It was decided to open the campaign on August 23, at Athens, with speeches by Governor Noyes, and Senator Morton of Indiana.

General.

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The political meeting at Greenwood Park last night was for the purpose of form a new party and appoint delegates to Columbus, was composed principally of workingmen, numbering three hundred. They listened to speeches and passed resolutions denouncing the national banks, National banks and railroad land grants. They nominated delegates to the Convention of July 30 at Columbus.

DEMAND THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., July 22.—State Senator Ruby and Representative Hall, colored men, arrived here today to a large gang of colored Masons from all the Western States, both demanding from the Republican party their civil rights. Ruby said that Kansas and Missouri banks and railroad land grants. They nominate delegates to the Convention of July 30 at Columbus.

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A Cincinnati man who went off the other day with all his family, excepting his mother-in-law and the house cat, found upon his return that the animal had been talked to death for being out late at night.

An Ohio father who sent his daughter to a university where both sexes are admitted says she was perfectly willing to stay there, but that the boys she learned much except to sigh about the house like a sick kitten.

James Stafford, living near McComb, Hancock county, seeing his stable door open as he returned home one night, got his rifle, went to the stable, called out "Who's there," and was fired on twice, the second shot passing through the top of his enlarged hat. Mr. Stafford fired. The man fell but a comrade carried him off. A pool of blood in a wheat field showed that the wound-be thief had been badly wounded.

The Akron *Beacon* says: Tiffin expects to have the Baltimore and Ohio running cars over its own road through that city within twenty days. On all the Western lines of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago road, and Vice President Keyser, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were in the city looking after the interests of the former company. Notwithstanding the heavy rains the road bed is in a good condition for laying iron, which would have been completed on Monday last, but for the contractors finished their contracts. Nevertheless track laying at the late hour of Saturday night, by two boys at the rate of half a mile per day. They intend to ballast the track as fast as the iron is laid, and have purchased a large gravel farm at Fostoria for this purpose.

Mrs. Candle-ensnced.

The Brantford (Canada) *Courier* tells of a gentleman of that town who recently tried an experiment which has proved disastrous to the peace of his jealousy. He says he was subject to a nightly curtain lecture from his better half, at a time when he wished to be wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, for returning an affection for an old lady friend. He drove it for the night, and left the curtain-like resignation, but he at last devised a plan for putting an end to it. He procured a piece of wood formed in the shape of a human being and dressed it in some of his wife's clothes, and then placed it in the garden, sitting in an iron chair. To this graven image he knelt down and poured forth impassioned speeches of love. He then went quietly at the kitchen door at this time, and overheard these appeals. She immediately notified her mistress of the fact. The latter, full of womanly feeling, came into the kitchen, armed with broomsticks, and made an attack upon the unconscious dummy, which the husband, who had retired in good order, sat at the back enjoying the scene. After knocking the image over they pounded it again and left it for dead on the field. They soon discovered the cheat, and rushed back into the house to wreak their vengeance. The husband followed them and said exasperating things. He however she shows any disposition to be jealous he has only to mention the name of the lady friend, and she changes the topic. The servant has been induced to go to the States, where "wages are high."

A Curious Tribe of Jews in Hindostan.

In the city of Cochin, Hindostan, says the *Jewish Times*, live some 2,000 colored Israelites, whose skin is not quite as black as that of the native Hindoo population. They are Jews in every sense, worship the God of their fathers, the only true Jehovah, and are intellectually the superiors of the white inhabitants of the place. A correspondent of the *Jewish Messenger* in Calcutta follows: The conquest of a portion of the East Indies by the Europeans, opened to commerce a wide field, and attracted to it crowds of speculators from all parts of the world. Among these were many young Israelites from Poland, Russia, and Yemen, who came to make their fortunes in the new Eldorado. After they had settled down they purchased from the natives black female slaves, many of whom were afterward converted and then married by their masters. It is from these marriages that the present race descends. Ancient Hebrew manuscripts and law tables, written on parchment, have been found among the Cochin Jews.

The Prodigal Son.

A stranger officiated at one of the churches at Belchertown, Massachusetts, on a recent Sabbath in the absence of the regular clergyman. His afternoon discourse was a new version of the "Prodigal Son," the principal point of which was that the boy resented him when leaving home as arrayed in the height of Parisian fashion, "in silk hat, broadcloth coat, kerseymeres, kid gloves and French calf boots, and after a life of unparalleled extravagance, dissipation, etc., his property squandered and his servants deserting him, he was seen one morning "out in the middle of a lot, on a rock, his silk hat knocked in broadcloth coat all the elbows, French calf boots out at the toes, kid gloves gone, hogs all around him and he chewing the pods!"

THE Levant *Times* says that M. de Lesseps appears to be in earnest about his great Asiatic Railway scheme. He has obtained, through Prince Orlof, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, authorization for his son and M. Cotard to travel through the provinces of the Russian Empire situated between Orenburg and Samarcand, in order to explore the country, and the necessary orders have been given by the government to the Imperial engineers to assist them. After this exploration, a preliminary plan will be submitted to a commission of engineers, savans and financiers, and no funds will be asked from any quarter until the report of this body, consisting of company, when the final surveys will be made in accordance with the instructions of the commission. M. de Lesseps reiterates that those surveys will occupy probably a year and a half, but that the whole line from Orenburg to Peshawar can then be finished in six years.

PARAGUAY is again a scene of conflict. Since the overthrow of Lopez the country has been virtually a dependency of Brazil, and the discontent arising from this state of affairs has at length culminated in an outbreak. The latest intelligence is that the rebel forces under Caballero have completely defeated those of the government, and the Imperial Minister, Dr. Ferreira, has resigned his post at Assumption to take the lead in military operations. It was not to be expected that the people of Paraguay would enjoying exclusive independence for half a century, could readily become reconciled to the yoke of a foreign emperor. The simultude of republican government has been painstakingly, but the rulers are nominees of Brazil. The great South American Empire may find that she has a Poland in Paraguay.

THE Hudson *Register* says that a combination of the larger boot and shoe manufacturers of New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey, resolving to emancipate themselves from the rule of the St. Crispins, have recently purchased eight hundred acres of land on the Hudson, in the town of Stockport, and propose to erect thereon numerous buildings for manufactories and residences, and bring over from three to five thousand Swiss workmen and their families. Agents are now in Europe negotiating for this immigration. The property has a river front of two and a half miles, and is admirably situated for a thrifty and healthy settlement.

On a window sill of the Congregational parsonage at Whately, Mass., a pair of robins lately built a nest between the sash and closed blind, the other half of the blind being open. The blind was warped and sprung away from the window toward the top. When the nest was apparently done it seemed too small, and a section of the open nest was against the glass. Another nest was built on this, and still the space seemed too small, when still a third one was built, which sufficed for a family of three. The whole structure is ten inches high, and one nest fits into another like a pile of dishes, and may be so taken out and set in.

OHIO NEWS.

Franklin county has 3,100 dogs, and during the past year they killed 475 sheep.

A Presbyterian church is to be erected at Green Springs.

The 115th O. V. I. hold a reunion at Canton, August 28th and 29th.

Secretary Delano is building a fine residence at Mt. Vernon.

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Caldwell, Noble county, recently.

In Harrison county, wool sold at thirty-eight to fifty cents, forty-three cents being the more common figure.

The people of Fremont are talking of buying the Fort Stephenson property for a park.

In Medina county, in the year ending April 1, there were 434 births, 201 deaths, 199 marriages.

The people of Cadiz are to give Hon. John A. Bingham a dinner on occasion of his departure to Japan, and July 31st is the day selected.

Two boys, aged seven and eleven years, fell into a tub of hot swill, at Havner's distillery, at Troy, Miami county, on Thursday last, and were badly scalded. The younger one died from the effects of the burning the same evening.

Joseph Weary, of Greentown, near Massilon, died by the roadside, drunk, a few days since. His horse came home with the buggy, and without its master, and his wife searched for him, and found him two miles away, struggling with intense pain. He died a half hour afterwards.

A Madison, Lake county, villager took a different method from that of the North Madison man to get rid of his rheumatism. And I used to look with awe at it, for I knew it had *other* uses, and that there was a "take" of it somewhere. Well, in my dream I saw the lake. I had not then read "Pollock's Course of Time," but in after years I was perplexed to find that the lake of my childish dream. The "waves of deep damnation," which I had supposed were of my own invention. And I saw, besides, an immense flock of robins with clipped wings hopelessly trying to mount from its "sulphurous and tormenting flames." And I was irresistibly gravitating to the lake myself. I woke up crying, and when I told my mother of my dream I think she felt a secret regret, for she took me in bed with her and fondled me as she had never done before. She told me I was too young to think of such things, and that nothing should harm me if I was a good little boy. But I then thought I was a desperate sinner, and, in spite of her assurances, I smothered my head under the blankets many a night after in dread of another "vision of the judgment."

The pursuit of happiness is as exciting as a fox hunt or a wild goose chase. The pursuit is the only real pleasure about it. In other words, the anticipation goes the realization "one better" and sweeps the boards. Besides, the recollection of a good time always affords more real enjoyment than the thing itself. Imagination, which is the seat of happiness, instinctively reserves the sour and forever clings to the *then*. Ether she tells that was or is to be. And in short seems to like her much which. Anything rather than the present. old fogies felicitate themselves mostly on the past. Young fogies are always looking forward to the "good time coming." And if it never comes they are sure of a good time "in memory of it. As man is constituted his heaven is never "to, here," but always "to, there." And yet he has never been there.

I seriously believe that when we have passed the early portion of the "seventh heaven" we will still be looking to something better beyond! And this is as it should be. Failing to look ahead, a man is sure to look down or fall in the "slough of despond." We are like children learning to walk. If we can by stumbling to keep eyes ahead we do well. A poker, or a toy, our equilibrium is unconsciously preserved. Otherwise it is lost and we fall. And great is the fall thereof. It is worse than the fall of the Universal Yankee Nation.

Happiness is a double shadow. It falls from the present on the future and the past. When it is ahead of us it is well near the moon and we never shall overtake it. When it is behind you can never get back to it. The past is thrown by us, the other by Hope. They are only shadows, to be sure, but the imagination is not a store-house for merchandise. It is the seat of the pleasing sensations. And these shadows are the very essence of happiness. The former, from distance overcharm of distance over the past, and the sunshine illusion of anticipation over the future. Such is happiness, and well I am sure of it. I once saw a man "go for" happiness I am always reminded of a baby grasping at shadows on the wall. Of course you don't expect to see him look hand with disappointment and childlike surprise. It is no use trying to explain to a woman as you would a woman's waist. I've tried that to my heart's content. It can't be done. The only way is to conquer with it and then you don't care for nothing for it. But it don't do to carry indifference too far, either. You must smile and frown on it alternately, and when you smile it must be your sweetest. A broad grin is too thick; a contemptuous curl of the lip is too thin. It is a delicate art. But the great danger is from being too devilset in your calculations. Happiness is as fickle as fortune—or love. It will slip from the embraces of a Prince to caress a peasant. It is the most tenacious "free lover" known to man. It will not promiscuously "naughty—but it's *nice*." If it was only constant in its attachments it would be more than a belle—of any other bundle of concentrated love. And I'd "go my pile" on it. But it has served me so many times that I've come to the conclusion that it only. When I was quite young and susceptible I used to court it at balls, and fishing excursions, and picnics, and all that sort of thing, and always found it engagements to meet me but never put in an appearance. It would stick to the last with another scrubber while I was making preparations, and elude me like quicksilver at the critical moment. I remember once of making great calculations on having a good time at a picnic at High Bridge, New York. It was a lovely day. The girls were all ready for three weeks. The pleasures of anticipation were sufficiently severe to make me wakeful. I got up bright and early, and found that it was a rainy day, struggling with intense pain. He died a half hour afterwards.

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Remarkable Metallurgical Process.

It is known that the International Metric Commission, which met in Paris in October last, decided that each of the countries represented should be supplied with a standard meter made from iridiated platinum, and that the manufacture of all the bars should take place at the same time and from the melting of the same lot of metal. One of all the bars should take place at the same time and from the melting of the same lot of metal. One of all this extensive and delicate operation, the French section of the commission, to which the work was intrusted, caused to be made two type meters, in order to test the process before actually entering the standards. M. Deville having succeeded in obtaining iridiated platinum in a perfectly pure state, the fusion and casting of the types were recently consummated in the laboratory. Nineteen and four-fifths pounds of platinum were, by the action of the oxy-hydrogen flame, melted in forty-five minutes with two and two-tenths pounds of iridium; the latter is by far the least fusible and hardest of the metals which accompany platinum in its natural state. The ingot was cast in a mould formed from a block of carbonate of lime, the interior surface of which was brought to the state of caustic lime, under the excessive temperature developed therein. By this means all risk of fissures within was avoided. The metal cooled in the mould, retaining its brilliant surface, after which the bar was slowly rolled and finished. The operation, which was a complete success, is to be repeated with the four hundred and forty pounds of platinum necessary for the standards—a metallurgical process, says *Les Mondes*, far exceeding in magnitude anything of a similar nature that has yet been attempted with these inalterable metals.

Mind and Brain.

The brains of idiots have usually been found quite small—often less than half the ordinary weight, and in some instances less than a fourth. But in a list of crania contained in a recent work by Dr. Flint, one idiot is shown to have had a brain that weighed 54.33 ounces; two others had brains weighing a little more than 48 ounces; the brain of another, of "the lowest degree of intelligence," 48.56, and that of one "below the condition of a brute," 44.3, or less than four ounces below the normal weight of the human brain. The cranial cavity was measured by Morton in 623 instances; the largest, 114 cubic inches, was that of a German; the smallest, that of an Australian, only 56 cubic inches.

BLAKE NEY BUBBLES—No. 1.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

Happiness is the next best thing to being "engaged" or having an uncontested seat in Congress. And it is "very various." It takes its complexion by "refle tion." A new dress, or bonnet, or shawl, or diamond ring will "superindooce" it—if a woman is the candidate. A fast horse, a paper collar and a "cord" necktie will generally suffice for a fast young man. And for a boy, anything from a bow-gun to a Fourth of July answers the purpose. Some people won't be happy, except "on compulsion," and then they act as though they were mad and wrecked about it. They seem to enjoy themselves most when they are "of all men the most miserable." And they look with haughty disdain on all "lovers of pleasure." Now I rather like indiscreet pleasure. I always did. Perhaps it comes of "original sin." I remember once, when going to Sunday School with my mother, of stopping by the way to listen to the sweet voice of a robin; and she looked at me over her glasses and asked me "if I didn't know it was the Lord's day." Whereupon I became sedate and thoughtful, and after a long silence I asked her where Sabbath-breaking robins went to when they died. She looked another look over her glasses and I walked the rest of the way in silence. I remember once of making great calculations on having a good time at a picnic at High Bridge, New York. It was a lovely day. The girls were all ready for three weeks. The pleasures of anticipation were sufficiently severe to make me wakeful. I got up bright and early, and found that it was a rainy day, struggling with intense pain. He died a half hour afterwards.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 26, 1873.

care to hear the question assessed further. He then dropped the matter, protesting that his treatment was ungentlemanly.

FINALLY ADOPTED.

The amendment of Mr. Weaver, which had been lost sight of temporarily, was then put to the house, and the vote stood: yeas, 35; nays, 10. So the amendment prevailed.

The motion as amended was then put, and the vote stood: yeas, 41; nays, 2

INFORMATION WANTED.

Several delegates asked for instructions as to what course should be pursued in their respective pits. Keeling's works were especially cited as requiring instructions.

Mr. Street then offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend Keeling's men to adopt the same rules which govern other pits.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Aliquippa, said the house was divided against itself. He did not see the benefit of half the miners on the Monongahela standing out, while the other half was busy at work supplying the market. The operators where he was employed had declared that they did not care whether the price for digging was five cents or ten cents, so long as it was uniform. The great matter was to secure unity of action and uniformity of prices.

Mr. Steiner was opposed to interfering with miners as to whether they dug by weight or measure. There was nothing to prevent the miners and the operators from making such arrangement in this respect as they see fit.

Mr. Street stated that the resolution merely recommended Keeling's men to adopt the same rules prevailing in other pits; but if they did not adopt the rules there was nothing to compel them.

Mr. Rodgers thought that "five cents per bushel and honest weight," which the men in Keeling's pit claimed to be receiving, were used as a blind, and intended to defeat the Union. [Applause.]

Resolved, That this Convention recommend all pits working by measure to adopt the scales as being the practice of the county.

The resolution was adopted without opposition.

ADDITIONAL INTERROGATORIES.

A delegate from Irwin's Station asked for instruction as to what course the miners there should pursue. They got seventy cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. They asked an advance of fifteen cents a ton, and a reduction of the ton to 2,000 pounds net.

The Convention declined to give the delegate any instruction. It was stated that the Irwin Station miners were demanding five cents a ton more than was asked here.

Mr. Shaw, of Mansfield, asked "for mercy" from the convention, but none of the delegates seemed to understand exactly what he meant.

Mr Wagner raised this point. Will the miners, when the action of this Convention is reported to them, accept and stand by it? He feared not, because anything having the appearance of a reduction would not be adopted by them.

The President stated that all the delegates had to do was to report the action of the Convention.

A THREAT.

A delegate offered the following:

Resolved, That we, the miners in Camden Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, intend to resume work if the miners continue loading barges in Pool No. 4.

No action was taken on the resolution.

The President read a communication from Stone's works, stating that the men would resume work as soon as the wagons were handed.

PLAIN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Delegate—Supposing the operators do not accede to our demands, what step is next to be taken?

The President—Stand out till you get what you demand. [Applause.]

A Delegate—Suppose that the operators do accede, as I believe they will—at least I think our boss will—what are we to do?

The President—Go to work like men, at once. [Applause.]

WHAT HAD BEEN DONE.

In order to have all present understand what had really been done, the President recapitulated the action: $3 50 per hundred pounds for all coal screened over a three-quarter inch screen; or, if the operators preferred it, they could use an inch and a half screen by paying $4 00 per hundred bushels for the lump coal, and two cents per bushel for all the nut coal falling through said screen and passing over a half-inch screen underneath it.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Watt announced his determination to resign the Presidency of the Association, on account of his inability to attend, owing to the distance at which he lived.

On motion of Mr. Archibald, the resignation was laid over until the next meeting.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It was stated, on the authority of one of the delegates, that Mr. Watson, one of the leading operators, had expressed a willingness to meet the Miners' Committee of Arbitration.

This announcement was applauded, but there was a disposition to doubt its authenticity. Hopes were expressed, however, that it was correct.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the Arbitration Committee.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

The Duty of Persons Who Cross Railway Tracks—Plain Talk from the Supreme Court.

Justice Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an opinion in the case of Beale vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, reversing the decision of the Common Pleas of Juniata county, and laying down a principle of law which every person who has occasion to cross a railway should understand.

The case in the lower court was brought by the widow and heirs of Thomas Beale to recover damages for his killing by the railroad company, at a public crossing in the village of Patterson. Mr. Beale was driving across the railroad track in a wagon drawn by one horse, and was struck and killed by the fast line East. On the trial, L. W. Hall, Esq., counsel for the company, requested Judge Barnett to charge the jury, as a matter of law, that as the uncontroverted testimony showed that the unfortunate man killed did not stop before driving on the track, there could be no recovery. The Judge told the jury this was the law, but left it to them to find whether the approach of the train could have been seen by Beale, and instructed them, if it could have been seen, they might find a verdict for the plaintiffs. This the jury did, and the company took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was argued with great ability by Mr. Hall for the railroad company, and by Messrs. Patterson, of Juniata county, for the widow and children. Judge Sharswood, in settling the law says, "There never was a more important question settled, than that the fact of the failure to stop immediately before crossing a railroad track, is not merely evidence of negligence for the jury, but negligence *per se*, and a question for the Court. It was important, not as much to railroad companies, as to the traveling public. Collisions of this character have often resulted in the loss of many valuable lives—of passengers on trains—and they will do so again, if travelers crossing railroads are not taught their simple duty, not to themselves only, but to others. * * The Judge should, upon the uncontradicted evidence, have directed a verdict for the defendants." The Supreme Court further decide that the "duty of stopping is more manifest where an approaching train is about to be seen or heard, than where it can."

This clear exposition of the law governing this class of accidents, will be of great service to the traveling public, and is the protection of human life.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

Fight Between Coal Miners—Man Mortally Injured.

A murderous affray occurred on Saturday evening last, at the village of Camden, a few miles above McKeesport, on the Monongahela river, in which a coal miner named John Caughrty was probably fatally injured. Caughrty and a companion were in Ord's tavern, drinking together, when two brothers, Thomas and Oliver Gibson, also miners, came in. Thomas Gibson asked McCaughrty's friend if he knew Pete Buiger, to which McCaughrty replied that his friend did not know Buiger, nor did he wish to have anything to do with him. Thomas Gibson then knocked McCaughrty down, and jumped on his chest several times. Oliver Gibson, at the same time, drew a knife and threatened to kill any man who would interfere with his brother. The bystanders did finally interfere, and pulled the assailant off, immediately after which both he and his brother fled.

It was then believed that McCaughrty was dying, and Dr. McKirdy of Camden, and Dr. Keller, of McKeesport, were summoned. They found that the man's ribs had been crushed in, and he was so severely injured internally as to leave little hope of his recovery. He was living yesterday, but his death was momentarily expected. He is about forty years of age, and has a wife and five children. He was employed at Risher's coal works.

The Gibson Brothers are unmarried, and their parents reside on the Youghiogheny, a short distance above McKeesport. A warrant, issued for some time unknown by the writer, the project was abandoned, and shortly after, Samuel Atkins assigned his interest in the patent to his brother George, and the invention remained dormant until about May last, or perhaps June 1st, about which time the said George Atkins purchased the interest of George Westerman and Robert S. May, and became sole owner of the patent.

The case in the lower court was brought by the widow and heirs of Thomas Beale to recover damages for his killing by the railroad company, at a public crossing in the village of Patterson. Mr. Beale was driving across the railroad track in a wagon drawn by one horse, and was struck and killed by the fast line East. On the trial, L. W. Hall, Esq., counsel for the company, requested Judge Barnett to charge the jury, as a matter of law, that as the uncontroverted testimony showed that the unfortunate man killed did not stop before driving on the track, there could be no recovery. The Judge told the jury this was the law, but left it to them to find whether the approach of the train could have been seen by Beale, and instructed them, if it could have been seen, they might find a verdict for the plaintiffs. This the jury did, and the company took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was argued with great ability by Mr. Hall for the railroad company, and by Messrs. Patterson, of Juniata county, for the widow and children. Judge Sharswood, in settling the law says, "There never was a more important question settled, than that the fact of the failure to stop immediately before crossing a railroad track, is not merely evidence of negligence for the jury, but negligence *per se*, and a question for the Court. It was important, not as much to railroad companies, as to the traveling public. Collisions of this character have often resulted in the loss of many valuable lives—of passengers on trains—and they will do so again, if travelers crossing railroads are not taught their simple duty, not to themselves only, but to others. * * The Judge should, upon the uncontradicted evidence, have directed a verdict for the defendants." The Supreme Court further decide that the "duty of stopping is more manifest where an approaching train is about to be seen or heard, than where it can."

This clear exposition of the law governing this class of accidents, will be of great service to the traveling public, and is the protection of human life.

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* These are the facts in the case. The secret was discovered at Sharon, Pa., by George Atkins, and the patent granted for the four above named persons, the ownership of which is now solely vested in George Atkins, he having removed from Sharon, Pa., to Youngstown, Ohio.

Every affidavit necessary for the obtaining of the patent and the several assignments thereby were made before the writer, and he knows the above statements to be true.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Programme of Exercises—The Local Committee Preparing for a Good Time.

It has already been announced that the next meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in this city, August 12th to 14th, in the Pittsburgh Opera House. A very large attendance is anticipated, including many distinguished educators.

The programme has already been arranged, and its chief features will be:

Tuesday morning—Address of Welcome, by Wm. H. Ford; Response, by Chas. H. Verrill; Inaugural Address, by Edward Gideon, President.

Tuesday evening—Edward Shutpton, of Philadelphia, on "The Obligation of Citizens to Provide for the Superintendency," Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., on "Every Day Logic."

Wednesday morning—Paper by R. C. Jillson, Principal of the Pittsburgh High School, "Compulsory Education," D. Schaeffer, "What Can our Schools Do to Quicken Public Conscience?" by Edward Brooks, "Organization of Township Schools," by Henry S. Jones.

Wednesday evening—"High Schools," by M. N. Horton "The Conflict Between Science and Theology," by Dr. E. A. Wood.

Thursday morning—"Teachers' Certificates," by Hon. J. P. Wickersham. "Natural Science in Schools," by Lemuel Amerman. "Normal School Policy," by J. A. Cooper. Paper by Miss Annie Lyle, Wilkesburre.

Thursday evening—Lecture on sound, illustrated by experiments, by A. Brenneman, M. D. Address by E. H. Cook, on "Moral Instruction."

The Local Committee are making arrangements for a real good time, and are determined to leave nothing undone which will add to the pleasure and interest of the occasion. Several of the leading manufactories will be visited, and an open air meeting will be held in one of the groves. An excursion up the Monongahela, and another to Chautauqua Lake are being arranged. When the details are perfected, the Committee will report.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

The Vexed Question as to Who Discovered the Secret of its Manufacture—A Sharon Man Claims the Honor.

A Sharon, Pa., correspondent of the Youngstown, O., *Miner and Manufacturer* writes as follows: As the question, who invented the process of Manufacturing Russia sheet iron, is likely to become as difficult to answer as "who struck Billy Patterson," I propose to definitely solve it.

About three years since, George Atkins, then a resident of Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., commenced experimenting at the Westerman Iron Company's mill, for the purpose of discovering the secret. In time he made application for a patent and was granted a patent assigned to himself, Samuel Atkins, George Westerman and Robert S. May, all residing in Sharon, and working in the aforesaid mill; each one of the four above named persons owning a fourth interest in said patent.

It was then intended to build a mill in Sharon, by said parties—at least so they said—but for some cause unknown by the writer the project was abandoned, and shortly after, Samuel Atkins assigned his interest in the patent to his brother George, and the invention remained dormant until about May last, or perhaps June 1st, about which time the said George Atkins purchased the interest of George Westerman and Robert S. May, and became sole owner of the patent.

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THE GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Report of the Board of Directors—A Satisfactory Exhibit—Interesting Statistics of the Grain Trade.

Pursuant to public notice, the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company met Wednesday forenoon at the office of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, 21 Fifth avenue, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as might come before them.

Mr. A. Bradley was called to the chair, and T. L. Rodgers appointed Secretary.

The annual report to stockholders was read by the President, and on motion it was approved, and a copy ordered to be furnished to the COMMERCIAL for publication.

An election was then entered upon for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the following persons were elected, viz: Springer Harbaugh, Daniel Wallace, Wm. H. Forsyth, David McCandless, Wm. McCreery, Wm. P. Shinn and John Scott.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR CO., } PITTSBURGH, July 21, 1873. }

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.

GENTLEMEN: Your Board of Directors submit the following report of the business of the company for the year ending the 30th inst., and of the financial condition of the company at that date.

The earnings and expenses for the year compare with those of the preceding year as follows, viz.:

EARNINGS.	Years ending June 30, 1873.	Years ending June 30, 1872.	Inc.	Dec.
On what act. from elevating and storage	$85,891 98	$32,343 24	$3,588 24	....
Trans'fg grain	51 67	3,139 23	....	$3,088 15
Insidng grain	1,422 44	1,091 20	....	331 24
Bagging grain	3,872 91	3,495 32	377 59	....
Shooping bags	1,196 27	1,715 74	....	519 47
Other sources	341 17	262 86	78 31	....
Totals	$93,925 84	$43,048 15	$ 477 69	....
EXPENSES.				
Operating expenses	$19,216 06	$18,115 77	$1,120 29	....
Ground rent	1,500 00	1,500 00	....	....
Taxes	2,679 25	1,928 55	750 70	....
Insurance	25 00	225 00	....	$200 00
Legal expenses	50 00	146 41	....	96 41
Totals	$23,500 81	$21,915 73	$1,585 08	....
Net earnings	70,425 03	21,132 42	....	$1,107 25
Interest	....	459 00	....	459 00
Net profits	$70,025 03	$20,673 42	....	$648 39

The earnings show an increase of $3,588 74 in the local business of the company, while the revenue from transferring grain has practically reached zero, and as stated in our previous annual report the through grain cannot hereafter be looked upon as a source of revenue to the company. The legitimate business shows an increase of ten and one-half per cent., which is about balanced by the loss of the through traffic referred to. This is a very satisfactory showing, indicating as it does that your property is now entirely self-sustaining, and that it can pay fair dividends upon its capital out of the local business.

The net earnings owing to the increase in expenses, all of which was in the increase in labor and in taxes, caused by the high State tax on our earnings appear to be $1,107 25 less than in 1872, but owing to the fact that a bill for $555 00 properly pertaining to 1872, was included in the accounts of 1873, the true

Profits are of 1873 ..... $20,580 03
And of 1872 operations 20,118 42

Excess of profits in 1873 ..... $ 461 61

The amount of grain stored or handled during the year was as follows:

	Local Storage.	Trans'd.	Total.
Wheat, bushels	417,999	3,456	421,395
Corn "	1,139,267	$98	1,140,043
Rye "	114,867	....	114,867
Oats "	546,263	1,230	547,593
Barley "	374,204	306	374,510
Total	1,540,930	5,378	1,546,308
Previous year	1,430,025	411,920	1,841,945
Increase in local	110,905	....	....
Decrease in transfer	....	406,542	....
Total	....	....	195,637
The increase in local grain was in—			
Wheat	....	....	197,593
Corn	....	....	46,508
Barley	....	....	91,165
Total	....	....	335,264
Decrease in Corn	....	....	102,990
Rye	....	....	22,969
Total	....	....	125,959
Net increase	....	....	210,905

The receipts of local grain compare as follows for the past five years:

	Bushels.
For year ending June 30, 1869	984,573
For year ending June 30, 1870	567,221
For year ending June 30, 1871	512,371
For year ending June 30, 1872	1,430,025
For year ending June 30, 1873	1,540,930

Showing an increase in five years of about sixty-six per cent. This increase may reasonably be expected to continue.

The amount of grain in store on June 30th was of

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,225
Corn	8,629
Rye	3,000
Oats	46,010
Barley	1,119
Total	61,660

The net profits of the company for the past year are shown by the income account to have been $20,580 03, equal to ten per cent. on the capital of the company. There were, as explained, really $20,580 03, or ten twenty-nine-one-hundredth per cent.

The net profits for the year ending June, 30, 1872, was stated in the last annual report at ..... $ 20,673 42
Deduct dividend 2½ per cent. then paid 5,000 00

Surplus over June 30, 1872 ..... $8,120 75
Add net earnings for year 20,025 03

Makes to be accounted for $22,145 78
From which dividend of six per cent. was paid January 1, 1873 ..... 12 000 00

Leaves surplus to June 30, 1873 ..... $10,145 78
Represented as follows, viz:
Cash in hands of Treasurer 15,629 70
Freights in transit unreceived 6,439 43
Uncollected earnings 1,035 00
Earnings on grain in store 1,413 18
Taxes for first six months of 1873 paid 868 48
Total assets $25,445 80

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable since paid $14,785 23
Dividends uncalled for 514 88
..... 15,300 11

Surplus assets June 30, 1873 ..... $10,145 75
Out of which your Board has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. ..... $ 145 75

The company being out of debt, and the repeal of the State tax not expiring for three months, a part of the burden of taxes heretofore borne, it is believed that no difficulty will be found in paying regularly hereafter semi-annual dividends of five to six per cent. The property of the company has been maintained in good condition, and the affairs of the company are due and are hereby tendered to the officers in charge of the business for their care and fidelity in the discharge of their several duties.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. SHINN, President.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee—Address by the Chairman.

The preliminary meeting of the Repub lican County Executive Committee was held Thursday afternoon at headquarters, Lincoln Club Rooms, Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman, presiding. In calling the meeting to order, the Chairman said:

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

We meet this afternoon as the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Allegheny county. I propose you as the representatives of yesterday duties as Western Pennsylvania. The Republican party was called into existence by necessity. Slavery being incompatible with the progress of civilization, the people rose in indignation, and battled for the right made strong by the God of battles, slavery was abolished, and freedom and manhood declared and established. But although freedom is the great central stone in the diadem of the Republican party, it is surrounded on all sides with bright and shining lights of liberty, philantrophy, statesmanship, courage, valor and heroism, displayed in the battle for the right of human manhood turned into its history. The Republican party marks an epoch in civilization and displays a high appreciation of great men. Its history and military representatives than history records of any government on the earth. Then, gentlemen, consider the high honor and great responsibilities placed upon you, as representatives of this great and glorious party, and honor it by your acts on all occasions. I congratulate you upon the ticket we carry upon our banner this campaign. It is unexceptionable and calculated for the support of all good citizens. Finally, gentlemen, remember that property tries men's souls more than anything else. To let the peace and prosperity of the Republican party lull you to sleep, but be wide awake to the interests of your district and State. Watch for the purity of the party, remembering that the future of the party, fail not to use your influence at all times for its purity, remembering that the future of the party depends largely on the primary meetings and the purity of the ballot box.

The appointments of the sub-committees were then read by Mr. Brown, Secretary.

The Chair announced the appointment of Chas. S. Fetterman as Vice Chairman, and W. G. Hawkins as an additional Secretary.

Dr. Gross, Chairman of the Finance Committee, announced the appointment of James Counsow, Esq., as Secretary of that committee.

On motion, the following gentlemen were added to the committee: John McQuade, 2ma borough; J. H. Hoffer, Eleventh ward; B. W. Waughter, Thirteenth ward, and Mark Burke, Twenty-fifth ward.

On motion of Dr. Gilmore, adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

OBITUARY.

The Death of Young Mr. Arthurs.

All hearts have been saddened by the announcement of the sudden death of ROBERT ALDEN ARTHURS, only son of Robert Arthurs, Esq., a well known and esteemed member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and a grandson of T. J. Alden, Esq., one of the lawyers of the olden time, whose name and fame yet linger here amid the scenes of his bye-gone professional triumphs, although he has long since passed to his final rest. At the time of young Arthurs' death he was a student-at-law in the office of his father, and held the position of Teller in the Citizens National Bank of this city, and was rapidly rising in public estimation for his energy, tact and observation, his ability, and who was known to be free from the vices too common amongst the youth of our time. Mr. Arthurs was a member of the French and German language, and had passed both examinations for each, and had called Prof. Rambaud, of the Western University, there a more than ordinary amount of useful learning. Of winning manners and address, and inheriting a fine form and manly bearing, he was the pride of a high order which had been improved by culture and enriched by foreign travel and observation, life seemed to open up before him a vista of long and happy years of usefulness and honor. To-day, alas! the bright vision is shattered but recently, with this pearly hope and promise, has given place to

"The knell, the shroud, the mattock and the grave; The deep, damp vault, the darkness and the worm."

It seems that he was taken on Monday last with what at the time was thought to be an attack of cholera morbus. Growing worse, the disease assumed a more malignant phase, developing into what is termed by the faculty acute peritonitis, or inflammation of the stomach, and he sank rapidly. Conscious to the last he approached his end, when it became evident that a fatal result must speedily ensue, with a fortitude and resignation rarely witnessed. We draw the veil over the sad closing scenes and the almost crushing grief of his parents and dearest to him. His young life went out calmly and peacefully, its last hour fraught with a Christian's hope and faith. A tender farewell, young friend! This wreath is laid upon your youthful bier by one who both knew and appreciated your worth in life and who now sincerely deplores your untimely fate. But since it must e'en be so, it is eminently fitting that

"Gently to one of gentle mould like these As light winds, wandering through groves of bloom,

Detach the delicate blossoms from the tree, Close thy young eyes calmly and without pain, And we will trust in God to see thee yet again!"

J. W. R.

PITTSBURGH, July 18, 1873.

AMONG the shows recently exhibited at Berlin the so-called Russian "Men of the Woods" are perhaps the greatest attraction. Andrian Festijew, the father of the family, is a man of medium stature, whose face and head are thickly covered with black hair; even his ears and eyes are so buried in hair that he has to push them aside if he wants to see and hear distinctly. His three-year old son is quite as great a curiosity. He is a blonde, but as hirsute as the father. Andrian is fifty-five years of age, a native of Russia, the child of the Caucasian parents, and therefore a rather inside naturee than the representative of distinct human species. He was a woodchopper, when a speculative countryman discovered him and took him for exhibition to St. Petersburg, where the Emperor showed much interest in the case.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873. }

REMARKS.—What shall we say? The best thing we can do is to say that there is a stronger tone in the market, and that the "signs of the times" all point to a renewed activity in the markets ere many days.

So uniform and unchanged are the rulings of the market that we have little or nothing to say.

There is still a fair demand for choice brands of flour, and Western and city sell readily at quotations.

Wheat, oats and corn are in light receipt, and prices firm, though not quotably higher.

In the grocery line coffees and sugars are active and prices tending upward.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,695	7,725	13,420
Apples, bbls	278	691	969
Cheese, lbs	1,004	1,130	2,134
Corn, sks	4,268	2,690	6,958
Wheat, sks	630	1,444	2,074
Rye, sks	126	....	126
Oats, sks	803	....	803
Dried fruit, pkgs	9,201	12,433	21,634
Bacon, pieces	201	234	435
Bacon, lbs	....	5,115	5,115
Bacon, tcs	1,162	702	1,864

The following are the rulings of the market for prices to wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $3 00@4 40 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Receipts 81 bbs.

ASHES—Pearls, 4½c; seconds, 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4¼c; nitrate soda 5½@5¾c; black salts 6c.

ALES—X ₱; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ₱ bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; barrels, 42 gals, $36; hhds, 63 gals, $50.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c, ₱ gallon as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales as follows: ¼ ₱ cans, ₱ doz, $1 60; ½ ₱ cans $3; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 2½ ₱ cans $27; 10 ₱ wooden boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

BUTTER—No change in prices. The supply of choice is short of the demand. Receipts 24 packages. We quote choice to choice at 18@20c ₱ pound.

BEANS—We are reported sales at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bushel for prime white navy.

BROOM CORN—We continue to quote hurl at 8¾@9c; green at 7c; red top 4½c.

BEANS—Sales at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel for prime white navy.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, pieces, 5,163; lbers, 187. Market is active, with sales as follows: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9¾c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾c; breakfast bacon 13½c; sugar cured 19¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $18 00; leaf lard, in tierces, 9½c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10¾; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11¾c.

CHEESE—Receipts 339 pkgs. No change in prices, with a firm market reported. Sales of Factory at 11¾@12c for round lots; jobbing lots 1c better; Dairy 11c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5@6c; sides 7@8c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₱ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

COAL—We quote f. o. b. on cars at 14½@15c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUIT—Receipts 12,433 packages; apples 7@8c; peaches 6@8c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 3@3½c; blackberries 6@12c. Pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The range rates are 18@20c ₱ dozen—the supply seems up to the demand.

FISH—Lake sturgeon, No 1, 25c ₱ lbl; medium do No 1, $23; bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kitts 22c more; lake herring, quarters, $8 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@83c; mixed and old 40@60c.

GROCERIES—The trade is reported fully active so far as regards sugars and coffees. We are reported sales at the following quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 22½@24c; choice to prime Old Government Java 30c; roasted, loose, 27½c; 1 lb packages, 28c.

Sugar—Refined Sugar—Cut loaf 12¾c; crushed, 11¾c; powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11¼c; A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10c; C, 9¾c; yellow C, 9½c; Dellaware extra C, 9¾c; D, 9c; E, 8¾c; extra E, 9¼c; Belgian extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & A. Co.'s, 8¾c; lower grades from 7¾ to 8¾c.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Carolina, 7¼@8c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 8¾@9¼c.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the ruling figures, of the market for canned goods, pickles and fancy groceries in the jobbing trade: 2 lbs blackberries, 85c; 2 lbs pie, 90c; 2 lbs white cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75; 2 lbs green gages, $3 50; 2 lbs peaches, $2; 3 lbs peaches, $3 50; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 50; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apple, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $3; 2 lbs tomatoes, $2 75; 2 lbs green gages, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $3; 2 lbs string beans, $2; 2 lbs Wisconsin corn, per doz, $2 00; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 75; 2 lbs succotash, $3 25; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 35; 3 lbs string beans, $2 75; 2 lbs pie, $2 65; 2 lbs pumpkin, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 3 lbs spiced salmon, $5; 1 lb fresh lobster, $1 75; 2 lbs fresh lobster, $3 75; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 25@1 40; 2 lbs cove oysters, $2 00@2 30; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $3; 1 lb tomato catsup, $1 25; 2 lbs tomato catsup, $2; tomato ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $2 50; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, ¼ pints, $1; Worcestershire sauce, ½ pints, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's & Wells's Fancy Extracts, $2 25@2 50; Jaynes' Extracts, $2; Jaynes' Hair Tonic, $2 50; Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, $2 50; California salmon, $4 50; 3 lbs fresh lobster, $5 75; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 25@1 40; 2 lbs cove oysters, $2 00@2 30; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $3; 1 lb tomato catsup, $1 25; 2 lbs tomato catsup, $2; tomato ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $2 50; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, ¼ pints, $1; Worcestershire sauce, ½ pints, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's & Wells's Fancy Extracts, $2 25@2 50; Jaynes' Extracts, $2; Jaynes' Hair Tonic, $2 50; Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, $2 50; 2 lbs corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 75; 2 lbs succotash, $3 25; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 35; 3 lbs string beans, $2 75; 2 lbs pie, $2 65; 2 lbs pumpkin, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 3 lbs spiced salmon, $5; 1 lb fresh lobster, $3 75; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 25@1 40; 2 lbs cove oysters, $2 00@2 30; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $3; 1 lb tomato catsup, $1 25; 2 lbs tomato catsup, $2; tomato ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $2 50; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, ¼ pints, $1; Worcestershire sauce, ½ pints, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's & Wells's Fancy Extracts, $2 25@2 50; Jaynes' Extracts, $2; Jaynes' Hair Tonic, $2 50; Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, $2 50; 2 lbs corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 75; 2 l

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE Yale boat crew, which carried off the honors in the late aquatic contest on the Connecticut, was a Western one. Only two of the six were from the East, the other four being from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

WE GIVE herewith a table of the receipts of crude oil at this port to Saturday last, and the exports of refined oil. The total receipts, it will be seen, have passed the million point:

	Bbls.
Crude oil receipts, January to July 19, 1873..	1,090,574
January to July 19, 1872.....	609,800
Increase.....	410,774
Refined oil shipments, Jan. to July 19, 1873..	461,349
January to July 19, 1872.....	383,493
Increase.....	77,856

THIS is the season of the year for false reports on the growing crops. The many speculators, who are interested in keeping the market either up or down, find this, usually, the best time for circulating reports that will affect the market. Just now, it is the cotton crop that is going to fail. A few men have bought up all the old cotton they can find, in the hope that a short crop this year will enable them to profit by the high prices that must ensue. The wish, with them, is father to the thought.

THE Democratic and Liberal nomination for GOVERNOR of Ohio is still going a begging. EWING says he will not have it, and every one who has been named for it, so far, declines. The trick really is, however, to nominate THURMAN, so as to give him a double chance for the United States Senatorship. If defeated, and the Democrats should still carry the Legislature, his defeat for Governor will give him a claim on the Senatorship for the gallant fight made by him; and, if elected Governor, he will have a still stronger claim on the votes of his party for Senator, provided they have sufficient strength in the Legislature to elect him.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a man cannot travel on a stop-over check after the time named on it has expired. The case was that of a man who bought a ticket on the Chicago and Alton line from Chenoa, Illinois, to Chicago, and who obtained a check from the conductor at "stop-over" check at Joliet, which expressed that it should be void if not used within thirty days. After the expiration of that term, the holder took passage from Joliet for Chicago; the conductor refused to honor the check, the traveler refused to pay the fare, and he was forcibly ejected from the cars. Suit for damages was brought, and the case in time reached the Supreme Court, where the traveler was defeated and the condition of the stop-over check sustained.

THE Constitutional Convention has adjourned until September 16, and has ordered such parts of the Constitution as it has already agreed to on second reading to be printed and circulated for public information. We think it has done right, in this, and that it would have been justified in adjourning much earlier than it did. The Convention blundered when it went to Philadelphia, and Philadelphia blundered when it put the Convention into an old church, in the southern part of the city, where it was sure to be surrounded by an unwholesome atmosphere in the summer months. The surest way out of both blunders was to adjourn over the summer months and thus get rid of the personal danger of remaining in an unhealthy spot, and this has accordingly been done.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, of NewYork, in refusing to make out a warrant to send DANA, of the charge for Washington City to be tried on a charge for publishing in the *Sun*, did not decide that a publication in the District could be indicted in Washington for a libel, publication sent in New York and afterwards circulated in Washington City, the whole ground of the Washington Court in which DANA was indicted being a mere Police Court, without power to try him by jury. He held that a charge for libel could be tried only by a jury, and no man could be indicted for that offense in a Court which had not a jury inside. The inference is a fair one that if DANA had been indicted in a Washington Court competent to try him by a jury, JUDGE BLATCHFORD would have surrendered him for trial.

THE wholesale defalcation in the Brooklyn Trust Company, accompanied by the suicide of the delinquent, while it shows that dishonesty can be carried on for years under the shield of a high reputation, is another melancholy instance of the power of excessive greed of gain and the lust for wealth which are growing sharply characteristic of the present day. This unholy greed is driving all sense of honesty and responsibility out of those whom it possesses; and we shall never get back, as a people, to our normal condition, until every man in a place of trust and responsibility feels deeply, in his heart of hearts, that honesty is better than wealth, and deserved good name better than gain. When we can get down to that "hard pan" for a foundation, we can secure firmness and solidity to our financial edifice; and not before.

SPEAKING of the decision of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, on the lease of the New Jersey Reads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Trenton *Gazette* says:

"What the practical effects will be cannot yet be certainly ascertained. It is thought likely however, that it will amount to much. The right to effect such a lease under act of the Legislature having been affirmed there is little doubt that the requisite steps will be taken at the earliest opportunity to secure the proper authority under which to act. The parties who formerly opposed the lease, and original brought the suit under which it has just been decided invalid, are understood to have long ago abandoned their opposition, and to have before them the Court so that effect, but the Court decided that the case should go on. The case is now remitted to the Court of Chancery, where the act passed by the Legislature last winter confirming and confirming the lease may be brought in, and where, in the face of the lapsed opposition of the original contestants may be taken cognizance of. This will probably result in the dissolution of the injunction, and the confirmation of the lease."

DR. T. G. BELL, of Louisville, Ky., contends that cholera always results from miasma, rain and heat—that there never was a case of cholera where the heat did not exceed the mean of sixty degrees for two months in the year, and where heavy rainfalls and decaying vegetation did not cause miasma. Cholera does not exist, he says, in the rainless deserts, nor in cold regions, nor where there are no miasmatic influences; and its occurrence resulting solely from these causes, it can make but little difference what a man eats or drinks. Whatever a man digests well, in health, may safely be eaten when the cholera is prevailing. The recent heavy mortality from cholera at Mount Vernon, Ind., causes surprise, we notice because it is said to be a very clean city and the highest point of land between Evansville and Cairo; but it is in a flat country, where the ague prevails—a hot, rainy, miasmatic region, and this would seem to bear out DR. BELL's theory.

WE HAVE, now, a judicial determination of the meaning of the word "otherwise," or rather as to what it does *not* mean. The New Jersey act of March 17th, 1870, enabling the united railway and canals of New Jersey to consolidate or connect with other companies, provides that it shall and may be lawful for the said united companies, by and with the consent of two-thirds in interest of the stockholders of each, expressed in writing and duly authenticated by affidavit, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to consolidate their respective capital stocks, or to consolidate with any other railroad or canal company or companies in that State or "otherwise." Vice Chancellor DODD decided that the word "otherwise," as here employed, meant "elsewhere," so that the lease could be made to any other company in New Jersey or elsewhere; but the Court of Errors and Appeals decides that the Vice Chancellor is wrong and that "otherwise" does *not* mean "elsewhere." There has been a fight of two years over this word; and men who write laws should profit by it enough to learn the wisdom of always using the right words and saying just what they mean.

THE crops in Western Pennsylvania are nearly all gathered, and although we have no figures on which to base an estimate, it is safe to say, from the data in our possession, that the general yield will compare favorably with last year. The two seasons of 1872 and 1873 were very much alike. The early spring, in both years, was cold and wet, followed by a long dry period in May and June. The wheat and rye crops, however, came better out of the winter this year than last, and the yield is consequently much better. In the region immediately around this city, the hay crop is short and deficient, although not more so than in 1872, but in those sections that were visited with showers during the dry period, it is better than last year. Corn, however, is everywhere backward, and the oats crop is very short in the straw, as well as deficient in the grain. The corn may yet catch up, with good growing weather; but the cold nights which have characterized the season thus far have not been favorable to its rapid growth. Potatoes, through fear of the potato bug, which worked such ruin last year, were not so largely planted as usual; but the bug has not been as destructive as was expected, and we may therefore reasonably look for a yield equal to last year's. Taken altogether, the general crop throughout Western Pennsylvania cannot be said to be a good one, or up to the average; but is better than that which preceded it. The production of fruit, however, is very short whilst that of 1872 was very full.

NO POPERY IN ENGLAND.

England is again agitated by one of those no Popery alarms which seem to form an essential feature of English national life. Their appearance is periodical, and even the law of their recurrence may be said to have been so far determined as to limit the interval between two panics; in other words, to render it certain that each successive generation will enjoy the advantage of being established in its Protestant faith by the harrowing dread of its loss. It is a sort of grand national or general confirmation. In the past some of these periodical alarms for the safety of the English Church have originated in assaults upon it attempted or meditated from without, while others have received their impulse from the arts and efforts of traitors, suspected or real, within the walls. In the latter class belongs the alarm which at present disturbs the peace and complacency of English bishops and the more earnest portion of their flocks.

The Protestant alarm of to-day is not, as some readers on this side of the water may have been led to infer, a sudden or momentary excitement. It is, on the contrary, the result of anxiety which has been steadily increasing and extending for several years. The band of four hundred and eighty-three clergymen who have lately petitioned the Convocation of Canterbury, asking for the canonical recognition of the sacrament of confession and for the appointment of confessors, has grown to its actual strength by slow degrees. In isolated parishes all over England the "Popish practices" of individual clergymen, or priests, as they love to call themselves, have for several years been the cause of violent local discussions and agitations. These encroachments of ritualism have also formed the subject of many episcopal charges as well as of frequent denunciation in both provincial and metropolitan newspapers. Indeed, no foreign topic is habitually conversant with the leading organs of the British press can have any adequate notion of the extent to which these Romanizing tendencies have disturbed the current of English life during the last few years. It is, however, but recently that anything like a general movement has begun on the part of conservative members, clerical and lay, of the English Church, to secure legislation against these objectionable innovations, and the first important step appears to have been prompted by the audacity exhibited and the display of numbers made by the Ritualists in their petition referred to above. Early in May a petition with sixty thousand signatures was presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, calling their attention to the alarming progress of ritualistic innovation within the church, and asking them to take the measures necessary to arrest the evil. Of this petition their Lordships took no public notice until the 16th of June, when their reply was published. In it the Archbishops recognize as real and indubitable the danger apprehended by the petitioners of "a considerable minority, both of clergy and laity in the church, desiring to subvert the principles of the Reformation." They express their own entire disapproval of the confessional, and their inability to discourage it. They also appeal to all reasonable men to consider whether the very existence of the National institutions for the maintenance of religion is not imperilled by the evils of which their petitioners complain. On the other hand, the Archbishops, while acknowledging the obligation resting upon them to enforce the laws of the land, declare that the only power